

The Times.

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1897.

THE RESULT IN KENTUCKY.

Much, will no doubt, be made by the free silverites of the result of the recent election in Kentucky and the so-called surrender of Colonel Henry Watterson. The simple fact is, Colonel Watterson made a great blunder when he encouraged the nomination of a sound money Democratic ticket in a purely State election—and he is now getting out of the wreck as best he can. Almost the identical situation, the same question, was presented here in Virginia, and if some gentlemen had had their way a sound money Democratic ticket would have been put up here. But it was plain to us, that the silver question and the Chicago platform were not subjects really involved and whatever the Roanoke convention or any other convention might say, the people would go to the root of the matter and vote upon the substantial issues. It was equally plain that the welfare of Virginia, as of Kentucky, depended upon the supremacy of the white people, into whose hands the destiny of the State is irrevocably committed, and that it would be folly to attempt to expect these people to abandon their fixed political association, upon irrelevant issues.

The money question and other national issues are to be handled by themselves and only by reason and information can our people be drawn from errors of the free silver belief or made to understand the revolutionary character of the platform begotten by Altgeld and Tillman, and labelled "Democratic."

What therefore to us seemed plain was not so understood by Colonel Watterson, and the consequence was a defeat, but not for sound money. It was the defeat of a blunder, and a blunder too that we repeat would have been committed in Virginia, had certain gentlemen of the Watterson type have had their way.

The Louisville Evening Post, which has ever been an honest, earnest and able champion of the cause of sound money, tells the whole story in the following editorial article. It says:

Mr. Hindman was called to lead the divided forces of sound money, but by any desire of his own, but by the demands of political associates who were determined to have him lead a forlorn hope through a slaughter-house to an open grave.

Governor Hindman's campaign did him infinite credit. It was conducted from the standpoint of a Democrat who had no compromise to make with the errors of Populism or of Republicanism, but it was marked by bitterness or false political prophecies.

All that one man could do to redeem an initial blunder Governor Hindman did, and he was ably seconded by Senator Lindsay, General Buckner and an admirable band of devoted martyrs.

But the end was plain from the beginning. Neither the occasion nor the circumstances called for or excused a third ticket in Kentucky this year. The Democratic party desired peace and time, that it might heal the wounds given and received in inter-party strife.

We could afford to ignore, though we could not accept, the platform adopted at Frankfort, and a tolerance, the absence of which in our opponents was all too great. We could have said, "Move forward, we move with you; move backward, we stand still."

The challenge given should not have been accepted. Twice when the issue was a free silver one, Kentucky has all too greatly second money; we could have rested on the record, and have shown what a united party could do to redeem the past.

That the people, regardless of their beliefs, have done this. The Republicans have been beaten by the organized Democratic party. Over 5,000 Democrats in Jefferson county alone who 1896 voted for McKinley in 1896 voted for Shackleford, (the silverite Democrat) not because they have changed their views on silver, but because they are Democrats and are determined whenever conscience permits to vote with that party.

There was no occasion under the sun for this fight in Kentucky. It was a local contest and no national issues were involved. Kentucky is a Democratic State, a large majority of its voters are opposed to free silver and when that was made the one great issue in the Presidential election of 1896, those Democrats who believed that the triumph of Bryanism would be disastrous to the interests of this country went to the polls and voted against the Chicago nominee.

But this did not mean that they proposed in local contests to antagonize the

party with which they had always worked.

We think that a mainly protest and unassuming argument for the truth was all that was required of Colonel Watterson and his friends, and the cause of Sound Money Democracy would not have suffered had that dignified course been pursued.

Instead, however, the Watterson party put up a ticket and made a hot campaign. The Courier-Journal made a characteristic fight, denouncing its opponents in the bitterest terms and making it red-hot for the regular Democratic ticket.

But there was no victory for silver. The latest returns which we have at this writing show a tremendous falling off in the silver vote. The vote from the State with 387 precincts out of 1,774 missing, is 201,971, and of these the regular Democratic candidate received 137,602, the Gold Republican candidate 114,318, and the Gold candidate 7,073. Last year Bryan received 217,896 votes, McKinley 218,171, and Palmer and Buckner 5,114.

It is safe to say that the vote for the regular Democratic candidate this year will fall at least 50,000 votes behind the Bryan vote in 1896, while there is a decided gain in the vote of the straight-out Gold Democrats.

This is the exact fact as to the Kentucky election in 1897.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE BROUGHT HOME.

The Berlin correspondent of the New York Herald is responsible for a statement published by that paper that Germany is about sending war ships to the island of St. Domingo to coerce the government of that Republic into paying damages for having arrested and maltreated certain German citizens. The German Minister had demanded reparation and the government of the island had refused to make any, so that the issue is distinctly presented to the German government whether it will allow its citizens to be maltreated without recourse or whether it will compel reparation at the cannon's mouth.

It is hardly to be doubted that the German government will choose the latter alternative, and that will present this government with the question whether the Monroe doctrine does or does not require us to intervene and take Saint Domingo's war with Germany into our own hands.

If the Monroe doctrine that was invoked and proclaimed two years ago in the case of Venezuela's quarrel with Great Britain be the true Monroe doctrine, we would seem to be bound to say to Germany "touch our negro brethren in St. Domingo at your peril. When you strike them you strike us." In this country prepared to go to war with the German Empire because the negroes in St. Domingo will not make restitution to a German citizen of what they have robbed him? It must do it or acknowledge that the position it took with Great Britain in the case of Venezuela was an untenable one. To such absurdities do politics carry us in this country. In this connection we wish to remark that the article in the North American Review for November by our late Minister to Spain, Hannis Taylor, Esq., while a very interesting one, is very absurd in its argument that the Monroe doctrine calls upon this country to interfere in the quarrel between Spain and Cuba and wrest that island from the Spanish government.

It may be that humanity calls upon us to interfere or that our own interests in Cuba requires us to protect them. We have nothing to say at this time upon either of these points. But it is nonsense to say that the principle of self protection which Mr. Monroe declared when he was President requires us to intervene in that quarrel. The principle which he declared was that this country would not stand by and see a combination of autocratic European Sovereigns overthrow a Republican government in this country to establish in its place autocratic institutions. That it would regard such a movement as a movement against Republicanism and freedom in behalf of autocracy and that it would make common cause with all the Republics on this continent to oppose any such enterprise.

But that noble and necessary principle does not require us to fight out every quarrel that any of the turbulent principalities to the South of us may get into by their uncivilized methods.

AN OLD FASHIONED ABOLITIONIST ON THE NEGRO.

Our readers will recall the letter we published some ten days back from a gentleman of high standing in Boston, Mr. Carruth, in which he said that in his opinion conferring universal suffrage upon the negroes was the greatest blunder upon this country could have made and that he was unable to foresee where the consequences of that blunder would end.

There was much in this letter to give comfort to the people of the South and to encourage them to hope that an appreciation of the great injury to them that negro suffrage causes is growing in the North.

Ell Thayer, of Massachusetts, is now an old man, but he retains all his old time vigor and takes as deep an interest in the country's affairs as he ever did. Before the war he was an extreme and aggressive Abolitionist, but one who believed in working within the Constitution and not robbing the Southern people of the property they had in their slaves, most of which had been paid for to New Englanders. His plan for abolishing slavery was to encourage white emigration to the Southern States and thereby gradually press negro slavery from one State to another until it was finally extinguished. He was at the head of the "Emigrant Aid Society," which did a great deal towards colonizing Kansas, and he claims—and possibly is right in claiming—that the results of his work made Kansas a free State. He had also established a prosperous colony in that part of Virginia which is now West Virginia, and he has always claimed that his society would have converted Virginia into a free State in a short time.

Mr. Barton H. Wise, of this city, has had a good deal of correspondence with Mr. Thayer in regard to social conditions now existing in the South, and he permits us to publish the following from a letter from him of February 25, 1897. He says:

"A few days ago I received a letter from one of your most distinguished Southern statesmen, saying: 'At the time of your Kansas crusade I was a pro-slavery fire-eater and wanted to see Kansas a slave State. Now I am thankful that you made it a free State. Your free Kansas has made a free South.'

Then Mr. Thayer says: "My contest for the freedom of our country was not for any benefit that would come to the masses of negroes thereby, but it was for the highest interest of the white man. I saw that the Southern States were becoming Africanized by the protection of the negro which ownership secured. Negroes increased much more rapidly than the whites. The poor whites of the South were in a worse plight than the slaves. Slavery prevented any white emigration, in the ordinary way, into the slave States. So slavery, like protection and socialism, promotes the survival of the most unfit. Now the case is entirely changed. By the census of 1880 there were 100 white people in the old slave States to 45 negroes. In 1890 there were 100 white people to 41 negroes. The negro increase at present is only one half that of the whites. The seven or eight millions of negroes in the country to-day owe their very existence to the slave trade and to slavery. Slavery in this country was a great improvement on their condition in Africa—whether captives or free.

"When the New England slave-traders began to bring over their cargoes of slaves our clergymen were accustomed to give thanks that God had brought to the influence of religion and education so many cargoes of heathen. Even Jonathan Edwards bought a slave for the purpose of making a heathen into a Christian. In Africa to-day we are told that the negroes number at least 100,000,000 and that they were 100,000,000 years ago. There is no reason for supposing that the descendants of the negroes who were brought here and sustained by slavery would have been a thousandth part of their present number but for slavery and the slave trade. In Africa the slave ships were supplied from captives taken in the tribal fights when the king of one hundred huts either killed or captured the subjects of a king of fifty huts. As captives they were kept for slaughter upon some grand occasions, as the death of their captor, when a few hundred would be sacrificed. 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